

NEW YORK METHODISTS

Want Spain Driven Out—Conference Adopts Warlike Resolutions—Ten Indictments Against an Inhuman Nation. New York Press: Through its chairman, James M. King, secretary of the Society for the Protection of American Institutions, the committee on national affairs, appointed by the New York Methodist Episcopal conference, in session in the Metropolitan temple, yesterday submitted the following report: "The Christian church and the Christian ministry have been potent factors in securing the civil and religious liberties and in shaping the civilization we enjoy. It is, therefore, both right and duty for this conference of Christian ministers, representing a large section of the most numerous branch of the American Protestant church, to make a deliverance upon the national and international questions now commanding the attention of the peoples of many lands.

"Almighty God did not permit this land of ours to be first peopled by the races from which the discoverers came, but sheltered it by His omnipotent hand during the first centuries after its discovery, until the Scriptures were discovered in the old world and the discoverers fit to found a republic were guided by their regenerative power. Then He lifted His hands, and the Huguenots, the Hollanders, the Puritans and the Cavaliers came to the new world and laid the foundations of the republic and of American institutions with civil and religious liberty as the cornerstone.

"It seems to have been the Divine purpose to prohibit Latin civilization, with its ecclesiastical domination and its inquisitorial persecutions, with its heartless tortures and conscienceless cruelties, from taking root in soil reserved for the great experiment in self-government.

"Inspired by this republic, the nations in South and Central America and Mexico have thrown off the yoke of Latin tyranny, and, despite the bondage of slavery, have made commendable progress toward the republican forms of government.

"The relations of Spain to the Americans have always been that of oppression and spoliation, of commercial monopoly and political despotism, and her grasp has never been relaxed except by successive revolts and revolutions. Since Charles V. was enthroned there have been intrigue and intolerance. Conspiracy and cruelty have marked every step of the march to death of Spain's Latin civilization in all lands. Philip and Alva have been the typical leaders, their successors differing from them in calibre, but not in character.

"Although Spain once owned this entire hemisphere, and was the most powerful nation on the earth, today in the western world, she holds only in the grasp of her cruel hand, already struck with paralysis, Porto Rico and unhappy Cuba. She has always been undeviatingly consistent in one course of action; she has, with perverse uniformity, broken her promises to all of her colonies for enlarged liberty. Our inheritance from Spain was African slavery.

"We believe that the following facts constitute an indictment demanding the expulsion of Spanish rule from Cuba:

"First—Its destruction of commercial interests of the United States, already making an invoice of millions of treasure.

"Second—Its insolence in searching our merchantmen on the high seas and repudiation of claims for restitution.

"Third—Its cowardly insult to our honored President by its representative.

"Fourth—Its trivial treatment of international diplomatic relations.

"Fifth—Its requiring the United States, in obedience to humiliating treaty obligations, to police the seas, to prevent the extension of aid to struggling patriots seeking aid.

"Sixth—Its criminally permissive, if not ordered, destruction of the United States Maine, with the loss of the lives of 266 American defenders.

"Seventh—Its barbarity and inhumanity in the methods of warfare, with its treacherous murder of men; its herding and starving of aged women and children to the extent of over 400,000 in number; its ingenious and exterminating tortures of a people it has neither the courage nor the vigor to conquer.

"Eighth—Its sacrilegious pretext of claiming to be a Christian nation.

"Ninth—Its prostituting the moral sense of our citizens by obliging them for years to look upon and become familiar with fiendish barbarism so near us that we can almost hear the cries of its victims.

"Tenth—Its paralyzing power upon the Christian civilization of the century by having its darkness denser than that of the Middle Ages the inhabitants of the fairest island of the sea.

"Humanity, honesty, virtue, reason, liberty, civilization and Christianity demand the expulsion of this last concrete specimen of the criminal cruelties of a Latin civilization from the island whose shores are touched by the same tides that wash the coasts of this republic.

"We want no overtures from our government for settlement of the burning questions confronting us as a nation, based upon propositions emanating from Rome. Let efforts emanating from that source exhaust themselves in humanizing and civilizing Spain. American institutions will guard their own honor.

"While it is not our province to define government policies, it is our right to enunciate and defend principles. While it is not our province to declare war, it is our right to rebuke wickedness. While it is not our province to dictate the actions of men, it is our right to bring the claims of righteousness to bear upon their consciences. While it is not our province to legislate, it is our right to promote justice and protest against oppression. While it is not our province to arouse the passions of men, it is our right to inspire indignation against conscienceless cruelty.

"We desire to renew our expression of confidence in the patriotism, courage and capacity of the President of the United States and to record our faith in the wisdom of his counselors and the belief that congress will be found equal to the demands of every national emergency. We commend our rulers and lawmakers to the confidence of the people and the guidance of God. We pray that the issue of the events of these momentous days may redound to the glory of God and to the good of man."

After the report had been read there was a great demonstration and it took some time before Bishop Hurst could restore order. He then decided to take a rising vote on the adoption of the committee's report. Of the 163 delegates present all voted in favor of its adoption, save three.

By an oversight Bishop Hurst announced the vote as unanimous. The three men who voted in opposition jumped to the floor. Each gave his reason for his vote, declaring that the tenor of the report was too warlike. They were the Rev. Dr. Richard Wheatley, of Cold Spring; the Rev. Austin H. Haines, of Lagrangeville; and the Rev. George B. Mead, of Valatie.

The wording of the motion to accept the report also included sending it to the President and the committee on foreign affairs. There was a decided objection to the latter portion. The question was put to a vote and the slide favoring the sending of it to the President won.

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Jat-tuer

FINANCE AND TRADE

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Money on call steady at 2 1/2% per cent; last loan 2 per cent. Mercantile paper (prime) 5 1/2% 6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4 3/4 @ \$4 3/2 for demand and \$4 3/4 @ \$4 3/2 for sixty days; posted rates \$4 3/4 @ \$4 3/2 and \$4 3/4 @ \$4 3/2. Commercial bills \$4 3/4. Silver certificates 56 1/2 c. Bar silver 55 1/2 c. Mexican dollars 45 c.

The conviction is evidently unaltered in Wall Street that the delay in presenting the President's message to Congress adds to the possibilities of a peaceful solution of the Cuban question. The market closed a shade lower to-day in the average price. Individual losses were in almost all cases confined to fractions and there is a fair sprinkling of gains among leading stocks. Only a small proportion of the sharp advance which came with yesterday's news that the message was to be delayed until Monday was wiped out. The professional bears showed no disposition to renew their contracts. Neither was there any sign of liquidation of long holdings. The only buying demand was caused by some slight covering of shorts and a very limited amount of commission house buying. The result was an almost stagnant market. There was no development of the day which awakened it from its lethargic condition. That this dullness is due to an attitude of waiting was evident from the subsequent activity when it became known yesterday that the President's message was delayed and when it supposed that the delay indicated probable concessions by the Madrid government. The public impression in Wall Street is that; the undertone of firmness in the market is due to some hidden motive, generally supposed to be the expectation that Spain will yield to pressure from the European powers from the pope and will concede the demands of the United States. To-day's small losses in face of the generally threatening aspect of the situation could not only be explained on the hypothesis that a peaceful solution is still hoped for. There are, however, demonstrations in yesterday's late bulge that large offerings to realize are brought out by any sharp advance in prices. Professional operators on either side are warily watching for the definite developments of the situation. It is thought possible that the liquidation usually incident to a war scare is waiting for the expected heavy demand from the large short interest which undoubtedly exists in the market. This short interest is waiting for an actual declaration of war to cover. On the other hand there are those who hold that actual war has already been sufficiently discounted and that the firmness in the market is due to this cause.

The situation in the money market is felt to be one fortified against even a severe shock. Bank reserves all over the country have been greatly strengthened. The gold reserve both of the government and of the New York banks is large, unprecedentedly so in the case of the latter, and it is constantly growing. A large proportion of the payments at the custom house are made in gold and the clearing house balances are in great part settled in the same metal. There is no immediate prospect of international exchanges turning against the United States and until this occurs there will be gold imports to replenish the money market. To-day's advance in the Bank of England rate did not check the engagements of gold, but served to shift the demand somewhat from London to Berlin. The rise in money in London resulted in a rise in the Berlin and Paris rate of exchange on London.

The bond market was almost wholly neglected, but prices were firm. Total sales, \$1,050,000.

United States new 4s advanced 1 per cent, the old 4s registered 1 1/2 per cent, and the 5s 1/4 per cent in the bid price to-day and the 2s declined 1/2 per cent. There were sales of the new 4s coupon at 122 1/4, an advance of 3/4 per cent over yesterday's sale price. To-day's last price was 122.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 257,300 shares.

The Evening Post's London financial cablegram:

The stock markets here opened good

to-day on the better aspect of the Spanish-American question. Business, however, was neglected and the brokers left early for the Easter holidays. While, in view of all the circumstances, Americans were better, they were left alone, and, of course, not to be traded in during the intervening holidays until Tuesday morning. Spanish 4s, which closed last night at 47 1/2, opened to-day at 50 1/2 per cent and closed about 48 1/2 per cent. Americans, after a reaction at mid-day, closed nearly at the best. The rise in the Bank of England rate is fully justified by the figures of the weekly return.

BONDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

U. S. new 4s reg. 121 1/4	Ore. R. & Nav. 45
do coupon 121 1/4	Pittsburgh 45
U. S. 4s 120 1/4	Reading 45 1/2
do coupon 120 1/4	Stock Island 45 1/2
do seconds 97 1/2	St. Paul 45 1/2
U. S. 5s reg. 111 1/4	do preferred 115 1/2
do coupon 111 1/4	St. P. & Omaha 39
do 5s reg. 105 1/2	do preferred 115 1/2
Pacific 5s of '95 103 1/2	Southern Pac. 115 1/2
Aitchison 115 1/2	Texas & Pac. 39
do preferred 115 1/2	Union Pacific 39 1/2
Bal. & Hudson 164 1/2	Wabash 45 1/2
Can. Pacific 47 1/2	do preferred 115 1/2
Can. Southern 47 1/2	Wheeling & L. E. 114 1/2
Central Pacific 12	do preferred 115 1/2
Chest. & Ohio 19 1/2	Am. Express 39
Chi. & Alton 15 1/2	Wells Fargo 115 1/2
Chi. & Bur. & Q. 8 1/2	Am. Spirits 39 1/2
C. C. & St. L. 25	do preferred 115 1/2
Del. & Hudson 164 1/2	Am. Tobacco 115 1/2
Del. Lack. & W. 148	do preferred 115 1/2
Den. & Rio G. 10	People's Gas 32
do preferred 44 1/2	Col. P. & Iron 18
Erie 125 1/2	do preferred 115 1/2
do first pref. 125 1/2	Gen. Electric 39 1/2
Fort Wayne 158 1/2	Hillman Steel 45
Illinois Central 50	Lead 20 1/2
Lake Erie & W. 124 1/2	do preferred 115 1/2
do preferred 124 1/2	Pacific Mail 20 1/2
Lake Shore 173 1/2	Pullman 112 1/2
Lou. & Nash. 50	Sugar 119 1/2
Mich. Central 102 1/2	U. S. Leather 25 1/2
N. Y. Central 111 1/4	do preferred 115 1/2
Northern Pac. 39 1/2	do preferred 115 1/2
do preferred 115 1/2	Western Union 50 1/2

Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO—A combination of favorable crop reports, weak cables and an absence of important trading made a very dull and weak market of wheat to-day, July closing at a decline of about a cent. The closing of the foreign exchanges until after the Easter holidays, undoubtedly had some effect on the volume of trading done. Everything else on the floor was weak. Corn closed 1/2 lower, oats 1/4 lower and provisions 1/2 lower.

A continuance of the weakness which became so marked during yesterday's session marked the opening in wheat to-day, July, which closed yesterday at 84 1/2 c. Nearly everything was again the price at the start. The Michigan crop report was perhaps the most important factor. That report gave the wheat condition at 95c, the highest April figure since 1891. Liverpool showed a decline of about 3d and continental markets were equally weak. The fear of damage to winter wheat by frosts, which has hovered over the market for several days, was effectually dissipated by the higher temperatures now prevailing throughout the west. About the only crumb of comfort for the bulls were given was the figures of the northwest receipts, which showed a considerable falling off. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 159 cars, against 220 last week and 264 a year ago. There was some scattered buying at the start by local shorts and speculators satisfied with recent profits, but the majority of traders were on the selling side. Liquidation by discouraged longs was quite marked for a time, and there was some active short selling as well. For nearly two hours the course of the market was steadily downward, varied occasionally by small fraction rallies as shorts came in to cover. About 11:20 o'clock the bad crop reports from California, which had been coming in all morning, began to have some effect on the market. The condition there as a result of the cold and draught was said to be very grave, some reports placing the crop condition at not over 10 per cent. The effect of these reports was somewhat nullified by heavy rains in California during the past forty-eight hours, but the decline was stopped and an appearance of steadiness given to the market. July had previously sold as low as 83 1/2 c, but it rallied to 85 1/2 c and for the rest of the session kept close to that price.

Trading became excessively dull late in the session and the pit at times was not more than half filled. Although the local markets will be open to-morrow, the closing of the continental markets over the Easter holidays had a tendency to narrow scalping trade. The close was steady at 83 1/2 c for July.

Corn was easy, influenced by wheat, by the warmer weather and prospects of larger receipts on account of the opening of navigation. There was a good deal of commission house selling, and some professional liquidation. The decline was stopped by the heavy cash business. May ranged from 29 1/2 c to 29 c and closed 29 1/2 c lower at 29 1/2 c.

Weakness in wheat and corn had a like effect on oats, that market ruling lower from the start. Unfavorable crops had very little effect. Trade was small, moderate offerings being taken very slowly. May ranged from 25 1/2 c to 25 1/4 c and closed 1/4 c lower at 25 1/4 c.

Provisions were weak, partly with grain and partly on lower hog receipts. There was a continuation of the packing house selling of yesterday, particularly of lard. There was some recovery in the market on covering. May pork closed 7 1/2 c lower at \$9 3 1/2; May lard 7 1/2 c lower at \$17 1/2, and May ribs 5 c lower at \$15.

Estimated receipts Friday:

Wheat, 35 cars; corn, 205 cars; oats, 163 cars; hogs, 22,000 head.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady.

Wheat—No. 3 spring 91 3/8 c; No. 2 red 91 1/2 c @ 1 1/2 c.

Corn—No. 2, 25 1/2 c; No. 2 yellow 25 1/4 c.

Oats—No. 2, 25 c.

Flaxseed—No. 1, \$1 13.

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Mess Pork—Per barrel \$9 80 @ \$9 85.

Lard—Per 100 lbs. \$5 15.

Short ribs—Slides (boxed) \$5 00 @ \$5 20.

Dry salted shoulders (boxed) 4 1/2 @ 4 1/4.

Short clear sides (boxed) \$5 25 @ 5 40.

Whiskey—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, \$1 1 1/4.

Sugars unchanged.

On the produce exchange to-day, the butter market was firm; creameries 15 1/2 c; dairies 11 1/2 c.

Cheese—Quiet at \$8 1/4 c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh 9 1/4 c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles. Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat, No. 2 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2

July 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2

Sept. 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2

Oct. 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2

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